The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[Vol. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 977]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

I AM desirous of selling my land in the county of Halifax, lying on Buckskin creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for Meadow and Tobacco, and will be sold entire or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, jun.

July 27, 1802. (4w)

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,

MANTUA-MAKER, FROM *LONDON*,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOR'S, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

☞ NOTICE,
IN THE MATTER OF
THOMAS HOOPER, A BANKRUPT.

THE Subscribers being appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Hooper*, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt; All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the Subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, 8th July, 1802. [tf]

WILL BE SOLD,

ON A CREDIT OF ONE AND TWO YEARS, AT BUCKINGHAM COURT-HOUSE, ON 8th NOVEMBER, NEXT, IT BEING COURT DAY, THE

LAND

Whereon Charles Jones now resides, lying in the said county, 6 miles from James River;

THIS TRACT contains 400 Acres, it is good farming and tobacco land, about one hundred acres are cleared; thereon is a small dwelling house and a good mill seat.

ALSO—THE TRACT

Whereon James Amos now lives, lying in the aforesaid county, 4 miles from James River, containing 200 acres;

THE quality of this tract is very similar to the above, about 20 acres thereof are cleared. The lands will be shewn on application to

DAVID R. PATTESON.

Buckingham, Sept. 1, 1802.

P. S. At the same time and place will be sold, on 12 months credit,

18 or 20 *head of Horses,*

Among which are two elegant Saddle Horses, and two fine blooded mares, both with foal by Stirling.

(wtds) D. R. P.

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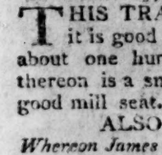
30 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscribers plantation, on James River, in Chesterfield county, on the 23d of last month,



A NEGRO MAN NAMED

HARRY.

He is a remarkable likely fellow, of dark complexion, about six feet high, has a scar under one of his eyes.—I will give the above reward to have him secured in any Jail in this commonwealth—or the reward and all reasonable expenses to have him delivered to me in this place.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802.

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is inclined to sell by private bargin,

A Tract of Land

In the county of Chesterfield, containing one hundred and seventy acres, late the property of Henry Saunders, dec. It lies about twelve miles from Manchester, adjoining Short's Tavern—to any person desirous of a country retreat, no situation can be more desirable either for health or airiness—The soil is fertile, and upon one part of the land in the opinion of good judges it abounds with coal, which can be conveyed to the navigable waters of James River by a land carriage of 1 1-2 miles. The improvements are a tolerable good dwelling and sundry useful out houses in pretty good repair; a further description is not thought necessary, as it is presumable any person wishing to purchase, (if not before acquainted therewith) will view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Woolridge, jr. living near the land, or the subscriber. If not disposed of by private sale on or before the 2d day of October next, it will on that day be offered to the highest bidder, at Short's tavern, on a credit;—bond with approved security will be required by

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Ex'or.

Caroline county, Aug. 16, 1802. (w6t||)

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 22nd day of this month, at 9 o'clock in the fore noon, at the store lately occupied by Anthony and Pleasants, before the major part of the Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, Merchants, under the firm of Anthony & Pleasants;

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

MERCHANDISE,

AND

COUNTING-ROOM FURNITURE,

FOR CASH.

GEORGE MARX,
NEIL M'COULL, } Assignees.

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the commons of this city, about the 4th instant, (September,) a

Sorrel Horse,

About four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it; has a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, and is in very good order; he paces slow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the said horse to me in this city, shall have *TEN DOLLARS* reward, if stolen, *TWENTY DOLLARS* for the thief if brought to justice.

CHARLES WINEGARDNER.

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802. (3w)

THE PARTNERSHIPS OF

WEBSTER & CROUCH and CROUCH & WEBSTER

WERE dissolved by mutual agreement the 4th instant.—Those who have claims aginst the concerns, will please apply for payment to Robert Crouch; and those indebted are desired to make payment to him alone, such having been the terms of the agreement by which the said partnerships were dissolved.

ROBERT CROUCH.

Richmond, August 10, 1802.

N. B. THE CITY HOTEL will in future be kept by the Subscriber, on his own account.

R. CROUCH

THE GREAT ERROR
OF

American Agriculture

EXPOSED:

And Hints for improvement suggested —by THOMAS MOORE, of Montgomery county, Maryland.

☞ *A fresh supply of the above valuable publication is just received at S. Pleasants' Book-Store.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

NOTICE.

PETITIONS WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,

Praying that such alterations may be made in the act intituled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts concerning Mills, "Mill-dams and other obstructions of water-courses," as shall effectually prevent in future, the erecting or keeping up any traps, dams, hedges, weirs or other devices in James-river or its navigable branches, for the purpose of taking fish; or which shall operate as an obstacle to their passage in any part of the waters thereof.

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

I WANT TO PURCHASE FROM FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Flour barrel Staves,

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOS: GALLEGO.

Sept. 8, 1802. [TF]

"A saving of Time is a saving of Money for Time is even more precious than Money."

FRANKLIN.

MAYO's

Toll-Bridge,

THE Public are respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong and substantial Hand-Rails; and will, very shortly, be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass it by day or by night, with the utmost safety and most unbounded confidence.

When the vast magnitude of this undertaking by a single individual; the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the community; the immense sum which it has cost; the great length of time (a period of no less than 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection; but above all, the importance of it to those who travel North or South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with and always receive universal patronage and support. Exclusive of these reflections, ECONOMY itself points out this to be the CHEAPEST (and surely it is the most AGREEABLE) mode of crossing the river, for the very small difference in the expense of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety and expedition, which this excellet and useful Bridge affords.

[tf] *SAMUEL JONES.*

Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech

ON THE

JUDICIARY BILL.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD

ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount

OR

INTEREST.

To Rent,

A TENEMENT,

On the cross street, near the Mason's Hall—Pleasantly situated——Possession will be given the first day of next month.

MICHAEL GRANTLAND.

16th September, 1802.

TO LET,

The Old City Tavern,

AT A MODERATE RATE, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—

TO those unacquainted with this dwelling, it may be observed, that it is every way adapted for a public house; with good kitchens and stabling, a large yard, and an excellent garden; in the yard there is a good bake-house—its situation renders it an object worth the attention of persons in the country, who may be disposed to keep a tavern in Richmond.—For terms apply to

SOLOMON JACOBS.

September 17th, 1802.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to alter and amend the Charter of the City of Richmond.

September 17th, 1802. (2m)

Benj: Du-Val,

At the sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR,

RICHMOND.

Has just received a large supply of

FRESH

MEDCINIES,

Drugs,	All kinds of Paints, (dry & ground in oil,)
Surgeons' Instruments,	Gold Leaf,
Perfumery,	Hair Pencils,
Shaving Soap,	&c. &c.
Hair Powder,	

which, added to his former stock, completes an assortment, equal, if not superior, to any before opened in this city.—He is determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash only (except to those who have heretofore been punctual in their payments). This he is enabled to do, having paid cash for every thing he has imported for more than twelve months past.—To enable him to continue this mode of business, (which he finds greatly to his interest) he earnestly entreats his debtors to discharge their respective balances without delay, having already suffered much inconvenience in consequence of their delinquency.

Richmond, January 6th, 1802.

N. B. He continues to sell his

Antibilious Pills,

so much approved of from many years experience, that their title has been borrowed to impose on the public in this and several other States.

ALSO HIS

Itch Ointment,

which is the most infallible cure ever before discovered, and will cure in three or four days, by rubbing it in the palms of the hands, and slightly touching the largest bumps twice a day. B. D.

ON FRIDAY, THE 29th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Twenty Lots

IN THE TOWN OF NEW-GLASGOW,

(In the county of Amherst) on a liberal credit.——At the same time there will be RENTED for one or more years, some IMPROVED LOTS, in the said town, and possession given the first day of January next.

DAVID S. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, September 4th, 1802. } [wtds]

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE,

A well disposed YOUTH, of respectable connexions, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an *APPRENTICE* to the Printing business.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century,

By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store

April 6, 1802

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Printing Office.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

HISTORY

OF THE

LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

AMENDMENT OF JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

On the 6th of April a bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States was received from the senate.

The most material alterations proposed by this bill were, 1st. that there should be only one term of the supreme court in a year for the *trial* of causes, to be held on the first Monday in February, and one term requiring the presence of but one justice, to be held on the first Monday in August, at which all measurs preliminary to trial should be taken: 2d. That the districts of the United States should be formed into six circuits, to each of which a justice of the supreme court should be allotted, who, together with the district judge, should hold two courts in every year in each district; that whenever the justice of the supreme court and the district judge may differ, the supreme court should ultimately decide: 3d. That the President should appoint as many general commissioners of bankruptcy in each district as he may think expedient, from which the district judge shall select three for each particular case of bankruptcy.

On the 19th of April, the bill was taken up, when the *first* alteration was resisted with great vehemence by Messrs. Bayard, Griswold, Dennis, Henderson, T. Morris, Dana and Goddard; while it was strenuously supported by Messrs. Nicholson, Elmendorf, R. Williams and Holland.

By the former it was contended that the great, though disguised object of the bill, was to prevent the next session of the supreme court, which would according to the old law be holden in June, but which the present bill deferred till February ensuing; in order to deprive that court of their constitutional right to decide on the constitutionality of the late repealing judiciary act; that it was further an evidence of a disposition to render the supreme court as insufficient as possible that it might cease to be the object of popular respect, thereby perhaps paving the way for its eventual destruction; that the reducing the terms from two to one in each year would operate with peculiar harshness upon present suitors, and would from the unavoidable protraction of business, convert the court into an engine of injustice.

By the latter, all disposition to interfere with the constitutional power of the supreme court was disclaimed; it was not believed that that body would or could pronounce the act alluded to, unconstitutional, but if they should, the decision would be perfectly harmless, and would only tend the more to unite the public opinion. The true reasons on which this modification of the old law was made, were, the trifling business required to be transacted by that court, and the new duties required to be performed by the justices as members of the circuit courts.—The average number of suits annually decided since the establishment of the court amounted only to ——, and those at present on the docket did not exceed eight in number. It was asked whether it would be just for the accommodation of the few suitors in this court, to subject to inconvenience the great mass of suitors in the inferior courts. It was denied that one annual session instead of two, would materially delay the administration of justice, as all the preliminary steps would be antecedently taken, and as it might be expected when the terms were so distant, the court would not, without substantial reasons, admit a postponement; and much time being gained from that consumed heretofore in the travel of the judges, the terms might be greatly extended beyond their usual length.

On the question of agreeing to a motion made by Mr. Bayard, to insert *two* sessions, in the room of one, there rose only twenty-six in the affirmative, and the motion was accordingly lost.

The *second* alteration was opposed principally by Messrs. Bayard and Griswold —and supported by Messrs. Nicholson and R. Williams.

The argument urged on one side, and disputed on the other, turned on the controverted principle, whether the judges of the supreme court, in order to insure the best administration of justice, should be fixed or rotatory; and as this topic may be presumed to be familiar to the minds of most readers, it is unnecessary here to detail the arguments on either side.

The *third* alteration, relative to the appointment of commissioners of bankruptcy gave rise to an animated discussion, on the motion of Mr. Dennis to strike out that part of the bill which applied to this point.

By Messrs. Dennis, Bayard, Goddard, and Mott, it was alledged that this provision demonstrated the fallaciousness of those professions which had affected to reject whatever tended to swell executive patronage, inasmuch as it divested the courts of a power inherent in them, and transferred it to the President, who might appoint, without limitation, any number of commissoners; the reason of this was to deprive the judges of power, whose exercise was not agreeable to those whose politics did not coincide with theirs, and vest it in a President whose politics did; it was contended, too, that great inconvenience would be experienced from the new arrangement, under which the President would be obliged to appoint *general* commissioners, who could not be expected to be well fitted for the trial of a particular commission, as men appointed for each occurring case by the district judge.

To this it was replied by Messrs. Giles, Bacon, Elmendorf, and S. Smith, that the broad power of appointing to office was vested by the constitution in the President, and that without good cause being shewn for its deposit in other hands, which it was presumed could not be shewn in the present case, it ought not to be lodged with others; that great inconvenience had been felt in some of our commercial cities from the favoritism of the district judge, who had appointed his friend, and sanctioned extortionate charges; and that this had been strikingly the case in New-York, where the office, by allowing to each commissioner six dollars a day on every case before him had been made extremely lucrative. It was added that this modification was rendered the more necessary from the consideration that appeals, being carried from the commissioners to the district judge the former, if appointed by him, might be improperly biassed by him.

Mr. Dennis's motion was lost by a majority of one. In a subsequent stage of the bill, a similar motion prevailed conformably to which an amendment was made in the bill. But the senate insisting upon the provision, the house afterwards concurred.

In the progress of the bill, Doctor Leib moved the insertion of a new section prohibiting the return of special juries by the clerks of the court, and devolving the discharge of that duty on the marshals.

Mr. Dentis said he understood the object of the gentleman was to prevent the packing of juries. He wished to know whether this effect was likely to follow from transferring the duty from an officer who holds his appointment during good behaviour, and who, he believed, was dependent upon no one, to an officer who was the mere creature of executive power.

Mr. Leib replied, that his object was to prevent the packing of juries, which had heretofore been exercised by the clerks.—He held an opinion contrary to that of the gentleman from Maryland. He considered the marshal as a responsible officer, amenable to the President; whereas the clerk was the mere creature of, and dependent on the court. He therefore thought a more impartial selection of juries would be obtained by confiding this duty to the marshal than the clerk.

Mr. Giles hoped the amendment would obtain, the effect of which was simply to transfer to the marshal the duty of selecting special jurors, in those states where this is not already the case. It is easy to see that if the judges should possess a bias towards particular individuals, no mode could be readier to give efficacy to that bias than by declaring the cause should be tried by a special jury, and making their clerk designate them. He would ask, if, under these circumstances, the clerk would not be most likely of all other individuals, to summon a jury favorable to the views of the court. We have been informed that there have been inconveniences of this kind experienced, in cases where there have been biasses of courts to particular descriptions of citizens. Mr. Giles said he had no doubt of the existence of such impressions.

Mr. Davis. The power of selection must reside some where. The officer called upon to perform this duty ought to have some knowledge of men. The sphere of acquaintance enjoyed by the clerk from the nature of his ordinary duties, is limited; whereas the marshal necessarily becomes acquainted with all the prominent characters in his district. For this reason I think the duty will be best confided to the marshal.

Mr. Dennis. The reasoning of the gentlemen from Virginia and Pennsylvania is founded in mistake. They have taken that for granted which remains to be proved. If the clerks were the creatures of the courts, and removable at their pleasure, there would be some force in their remarks. But that remains to be proved. The courts have the power of appointing, but not of removing, for I take it for granted that the officers appointed by the courts, are only removable for misconduct.

It appears to me since we have heard so much about executive patronage, that no possible case can be conceived of, where there can be greater danger than in giving the right of selecting jurors to the marshals, who are the mere creatures of the President. We are told, there is no danger from this source, except in cases of a political complexion. But there is no medium through which political prejudices will operate more effectually than through the marshals.

Mr. Bayard said, he did not feel a strong spirit of hostility to the amendment, because, as it was expressed, he deemed it an extremely harmless thing, which tended only to expose the house to ridicule. It provided for jurors being *returned* by marshals in cases where clerks of the courts heretofore *returned* them.—Now, sir, no such cases exist—clerks never do, nor ever did return jurors.

Mr. Bayard was, however, opposed to the principle which he supposed it was intended to carry into execution. The object of the amendment it would be perceived, was to prevent special juries.—He deemed it very important to retain the power of summoning special juries in certain cases. In questions of great importance, which often arise in courts, and which involve great principles of law, as well as intricate questions of fact, special juries are important. However competent ordinary juries may be to decide causes generally, yet, when great commercial questions are involved in such decision, it must be very proper to have the power of summoning a jury of merchants to decide. The same remark is applicable to other professions and business in life.—Men whose time has been devoted to particular pursuits ought to be called on to decide in questions which regard their particular business. Clerks of the courts he considered as the proper persons to select such jurors. They are responsible officers, appointed by the court, dependent on their good behaviour; and who is most competent to decide what is the nature of a cause, the court or the marshal? Marshals are the mere creatures of the executive, proceeding from the nostrils of your President. Their political existence can be extinguished in a moment.

I am at no loss to see the object of this motion. Notwithstanding the declarations of gentlemen against executive influence, we have for one year past, seen a succession of acts tending to the principle from which they had been before diverging.—They are now for making the selection of juries dependent upon a marshal, who is dependent upon the President, as they find that power not in the hands of men so dependent upon them as a marshal.—And from this perishable motive, they are for establishing a precedent so dangerous to the administration of justice.

Gr. Giles. I did not intend to have risen in this debate, as my indisposition is such as almost to make silence necessary. But the charge of fostering executive patronage has been so often made that I will trouble the house with a few ideas. I beg gentlemen to review the measures of the session, and say whether they are in the least at variance with the professions under which those now in power came into place; and whether those, who have heretofore been the strenuous friends of executive patronage, have not lately tried to divest the President of every power constitutionally delegated to him? What has been done this session? The internal revenues have been abolished. I beg gentlemen to look at the volume laid before us, and to see how many offices have been taken from executive patronage. I have not counted the number; but I observe them in large columns. These have been destroyed at a single blow. Those, who when out of power, were hostile to executive patronage, now say to the President, we repeat to you what we heretofore have told you, and we have therefore taken from you the appointment of more than 400 officers.

I ask how many new offices have been created, or transferred to the President. I know of none; unless the commissioners of bankruptcy, who according to this act, are to be appointed in the first instance by the President.

Four or five hundred old officers have been dismissed, no new ones have been created, and yet we are told that we are in favour of swelling executive patronage. Again I find several foreign ministers dismissed, and still we are told that we are favorers of executive patronage. I deny the point. I deny that we have ever voted for an office that was not necessary. I say, on the other hand, that the number of officers we found in existence have been much lessened, and may be lessened still more.

I must observe that the gentleman from Delaware has come nearer the true point, than the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Dennis) who said if the clerks are the creatures of the court, there would be some force in objecting to their having the selection of jurors. The gentleman from Delaware says the court itself has this right. But how long have we heard this doctrine? For my part when I heard the gentleman make the declaration that the courts had this power, I thought it most singular. But grant that the courts have this power, what does it amount to? If chosen by the courts, will jurors be independent? In the existence of political divisions, are courts impartial? I say, that it is within my own knowledge that jurors have been selected with a view to particular ends.

It is true that they are not now so selected. No! sir. For if the marshal is on one side, the court is on the other, and is a check on his partiality? The court has the power of directing the jury, and, if they see fit, of granting a new trial; and permit me to say, nothing can be so dangerous as to unite the power of selecting jurors, and of deciding causes.

We are told there may be commercial cases, which require a select jury. In such cases why may not the marshal make the selection?

But suppose a political case should occur. This is the most likely, when it does occur, to be productive of mischief; and I believe, if we have had mechanical and commercial, we have also had political juries.

The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) says he is not at a loss to understand this question. No doubt he is not at a loss. He understands all questions. And I wish that that gentleman, as well as every other gentleman, should understand it. I say it is improper that judges should empanel the jury. If there are such marked political divisions, as I fear there are, it is most dangerous to unite the power of empannelling with that of deciding. If you do this, you allow the principle so long contended for, not that of the independence, but the supremacy of the judges. For during the whole of this session gentlemen have been using improper names. No man values more highly than I do the independence of the judges—but the question is a question of supremacy—they are to be made supreme! They are to control all our laws! You have given them a great variety of powers, and now they are to have the power of empannelling juries.

I beg leave to observe that this amendment will not have the smallest operation on Virginia, where the marshal summons all juries; but if there be a part of the United States where this evil exists, it ought to be remedied. Not that I am in favor of any bias whatever in the designation of jurors. I wish there was none; I am sorry that our judges are politicians; but so long as the courts are political it seems to me necessery, in order to meet them, that there should be political juries. The courts can almost do any thing—they decide the evidence received, they charge the jury and may grant new trials. It is, therefore, improper that the clerk should empannel the jury.

The gentleman from Delaware says there may be a change of men hereafter. That to me is immaterial, as I am for acting on general principles, which shall equally apply to all men.

Mr. Bayard said he should have no objection to vote for the amendment, if he did not consider it not only harmless but absurd. He did not see how political questions had any thing to do with struck juries. Such questions arise only on criminal prosecutions; and in those struck juries are never used; they are summoned in civil actions only. But he considered the amendment as a mere *bagatelle*, it was only a grasp at all power to be placed in the hands of the executive.—As to executive patronage, if the repeal of the internal taxes proved that those who voted for the repeal were for reducing executive patronage, it proves also, that those who voted against it were not unwilling to give to the executive a legitimate exercise of patronage where it was necessary for the public good.—But he had seen instances, in cases not calculated to alarm the public mind, where a strong disposition had been shewn to extend executive patronage.

The question was then taken on Mr. Leib's motion, and carried—Ayes 41—Noes 32.

On the 23d of April, the bill was read a third time, and passed—Yeas 46—Nays 30.

LONDON, July 2.

M. GARNERIN'S TOUR.

CAPTAIN SNOWDEN'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Editor,

AS numberless questions have been put to me, respecting the sensations I experienced while in the upper regions, I think it a duty incumbent on me to inform the public and to set them right as to the erroneous ideas they may have of on aerostatic voyage. On the first ascending we felt a few drops of rain. After we had gained the height of about 3000 feet, I desired M. Garnerin not to ascend any higher till he had passed the metropolis, that the inhabitants might be gratified with a fair view of us. When we had got a small distance from London, we ascended through some very thick clouds, of which I could perceive three distinct rows, at the lower end of which, we found the quicksilver of the thermometer at 15 dg. and I was obliged to put on my great coat; but on ascending still higher, we found the air more temperate, and the quicksilver to rise gradually to 5 deg. above summer heat. We then seemed to be stationary, and felt no more motion than one would feel in sitting in a chair in a room. I then proposed to M. Garnerin to overhaul our lockers, where we found a ham, a cold fowl, a cake and two bottles of orgeat, wines or spirits being dangerous to take, owing to the rarification of the air. The chill of the clouds having given us an appetite we made a table on our knees with the seats of the car, and eat a very hearty meal. The clouds then dispersed from under us, and we had a delightful view of the country. Whether it is owing to the rarification of the air, or to the strong light thrown on the earth, I cannot determine, but I found my sight, which at all times is rather weak, became so strong, that I could easily distinguish the minutest objects on the earth: it appeared like a vast panorama or map of about 50 miles in circumference where we could not only follow with our eyes the different cross roads and intersections on it, but even distinguish the ruts on them, and the very furrows in the field. The sense of hearing was stronger here than on earth; for at the height of fifteen thousand feet, we could distinctly hear the rattling of the carriages on the roads, the lowing of the cattle, and the acclamations of the people who saw us; though at the same time we could hardly hear ourselves speak; and I am persuaded, that a person on the earth, with a strong voice and a speaking trumpet might make himself perfectly understood by any person at that height in the air. I have observed, that almost every sensation I experienced while in the upper regions, was exactly the contrary to what is the general opinion of the public. I was assured by a number of the most celebrated *literati*, who pretended to be very learned on that subject, that I should find the cold increase, the higher I ascended; instead of which I found the heat increase to that degree, that I was obliged to take my great coat and jacket off. It is also the general opinion, that looking down from so stupendous a height, renders a person so giddy as not to be able to keep his feet. On the contrary I found that I could look down with a vast deal of pleasure, and without experiencing that inconvenience; whereas looking round on the vast expanse that surrounded us, rendered my eyes so dim, that I was sometimes a few minutes before I could perfectly recover my sight. I experienced no difficulty of breathing, or inconvenience from the motion of the balloon; for tho' we moved with immense velocity, we felt not the least wind or pressure of air it being so perfectly calm, that the flags in our hands, and those with which the balloon was decorated, hung supine, nor did they stir. I observed that between every row of clouds, not only the atmosphere, but the wind varied several degrees; for on our passing thro' the first cloud after leaving London, the wind, which had before been nearly South West, changed to South South East, by which means we found ourselves over St. Albans, in Hertfordshire. On ascending still higher, the wind became West, which drove us over Epping Forest, which I distinguished very plainly: it appeared like a gooseberry bush. I then pointed out the course to M. Garnerin on the map, and observed to him that we should soon perceive the sea, which in a short time we saw very plainly. M. Garnerin then told me we had not a moment to lose, and must descend with all possible speed: at the same time pointing out a very heavy cloud to me nearly under us; and said—"Il faut que nous passions a travers de es drole la, accrochez vous ferme car nous allous nous casser le vol." I answered—"De toutmons cœur." We then opened the valve, and we descended with rapidity.—On rushing into the cloud, I found as he had conjectured, it contained as violent a squall of wind and rain as ever I experienced. The attraction of the of water, the force of the wind, & the constant omission of gas from the valve, hurled us with such velocity towards the earth, that I expected to see his prediction verified, tho' I can assure you, my ideas at that time did not coincide with the answer I made him. M. Garnerin still retained all his coolness and presence of mind; and while we were descending with that extreme swiftness, desired me, the moment I should find the car about to touch the earth, to catch hold of the hoop which was fastened to the bottom of the net, to which the car was suspended, and lift myself into the net; by which means we saved ourselves from being dashed to to pieces. The balloon did not re-ascend immediately, but dragged us along the ground with astonishing swiftness, for the length of three fields, before the grappling iron took good hold, and then we thought ourselves safe, being close to a farm house, from which several persons came out to see us; but though we threw out ropes to them, and called for help, they were so consternated, that neither threats nor entreaties could prevail on them to come to our assistance: for, as I afterwards heard, they took us to be sorcerers, it being rather an unusual thing to see two men coming down post haste from the clouds.—We were for about three minutes in that situation, 'till another gust of wind broke our cable, and we ascended again nearly six thousand feet.

In the bustle of preparing the ropes for the farmers, M. Garnerin let the rope belonging to the valve, slip out of his hand, by which means the bottom of the balloon was pressed upwards by the wind, M. Garnerin desired me to try to regain it, which I at last effected, by climbing up into the net, though the force of the wind struck the tin tubes fastened at the bottom of the balloon, and through which the rope led, with such violence against my face, that it had nearly stunned me. Having recovered, we descended, but were borne with such violence across the country, sometimes along the ground, sometimes in the air, that I several times proposed to M. Garnerin to abandon the balloon, and to save ourselves; but he continually objected to it, and reminded me of my promise not to quit him. In the mean time we were dashed against several trees one of which had nearly destroyed us, being with my back towards it I received a blow on the head, which threw me at full length at the bottom of the car. M. Garnerin, in attempting to assist me, was nearly thrown overboard; two of the cords that held the car broke, and at the same time some of the branches tore the balloon; upon which M. Garnerin cried out, "the balloon is torn and we are saved." Another gust of wind disengaged us from the tree, and we touched ground once more, with a less violent shock than before. We then got out, but so exhausted with our numerous exertions, that we had hardly strength to follow the balloon, which fell about two hundred paces further, when we completely mastered it, by throwing ourselves upon it, and by that means pressing out the remainder of the gas. It rained so very hard that I proposed to M. Garnerin to leave the balloon in the field, and go in search of some shelter and refreshment.—We accordingly made the best of our way to a house, which we espied about half a mile off, belonging to Mr. Kingsberry; and here a very curious mistake took place. When we enquired for the master of the house, Mr. Kingsberry appeared, but seeing two persons of so strange an appearance (M. Garnerin having a French hat on, with the national cockade, bearing the tri-coloured flag, and myself being in a sailor's dress, with the Union Jack in my hand) he imagined we came on account of the election; and before we could address him he said: "gentlemen though I am a freeholder I have made a determination not to vote for one side or the other." So much was he impressed with this idea, that it was some time before we could make him sensible that we had nothing to do with the election, but that we came in a balloon in three quarters of an hour from London: that we were very much bruised and tired, and that we required his assistance and shelter. He then received us in the most hospitable manner, not only providing us with refreshments and dry clothes, but even afforded us beds, the use of his house and horses, and sent immediately some farmers with a cart, to carry the balloon from the field, and convey it to a place of safety; and as we expressed a wish to get to Colchester that night he sent for a post chaise to convey us thither, where we were received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants.

The next day we returned to Fingering Hoe, where we had left the balloon, and after drying it on the grass, packed it up, and made the best of our way to town, where we arrived, about 4 o'clock the next morning.

I cannot help admiring the coolness and presence of mind which M. Garnerin preserved, even in the most imminent danger; and I am so confident of his great skill and talents in conducting a balloon, that I would venture to go to the end of the world with him.

This is as near a statement as I can recollect, and I would take it as a favor if you would insert it in your paper, as you will thereby save me a great deal of trouble, having hardly breath enough to answer the numerous enquiries concerning our aerial excursion.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

R. C. SNOWDEN.

Garnerin's aerial voyage was observed by the king with great attention and interest from the queen's house, previous to his majesty's departure for Windsor, on Monday last.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST

NEW APPLICATION OF ICE.

Well knowing that some, by always exhibiting their talents to the best advantage, and cautiously concealing their defects, have acquired celebrity without any extraordinary degree of merit, and palmed themselves on society for something which they really are not. In order to avoid the unpleasant sensations that I believe I should feel from such a line of conduct, I think proper on the present occasion to state, that as I am well assured my inferior stock of scientific knowledge, does, by no means entitle me to the character of *Philosopher*, I have no ambition to obtain it at the expense of truth and propriety.

But always desirous that the course of my enquiries, and the exertion of such mental abilities as I have been endowed with, may be directed towards promoting the useful purposes of life; about two years ago, I became impressed with the belief, that some *well known philosophical principles* might be applied to produce a degree of cold, or rather (in other words) to perpetuate the rigidity of winter, in such a way as to render its effects exceedingly comfortable and useful during summer; and that, at a much less expense than any thing of the kind had heretofore been practised.

The common method of hardening butter both at market and the table, by a lump of melting ice in contact with it, I had often considered as rather indecent; and on reflection discovered it also to be very unphilosophical. I then projected a *Refrigerator*, for the purpose of carrying butter to market, in hot weather; but for want of ice, was not able to prove it until the summer of the present year: how far it has succeeded, the annexed certificate will determine.

The Machine is very simple and cheap; by the proper arrangement of one * conductor, and several non conductors of heat, [which are common cheap materials] a comparatively small quantity of ice made use of, is almost entirely prevented from receiving any heat, but what it extracts from the butter, and this it effects with great facility, without being brought in contact with it. I believe I may say, I have fully ascertained that butter may be carried in this Machine throughout the whole hot summers day, and delivered at market as hard as it is usual to see it in the middle of winter. This, however, is only one amongst many uses to which it may be applied: every family may be furnished with a vessel in their cellars, in which by the daily use of a few pounds of ice, fresh meat, milk, butter, liquors, or any kind of provisions may be cooled and preserved as effectually as in common winter weather. It would be very useful to *Butchers*, who often lose considerable quantities of meat in the summer.

* Substances which transmit heat freely, such as the Metals, are called conductors of heat; and those which suffer it to pass through them but slowly, or with great difficulty, such as Wood, Cloth, Furs, &c. are called non conductors of heat.

Fishermen might easily transport their fish a great distance, without spoiling in any weather. Even our tables may be supplied with handsome vessels, not much exceeding the usual size, for containing certain kinds of food and liquids, which will cool their contents effectually, without exposing any ice to view.

The success of this invention naturally led me to reflect on the subject of *the preservation of ice*. On taking a view of the common method, I soon discovered it was still more unphilosophical than the mode of using it. Great improvements, however, have latterly been made in some places in this respect: yet, all that I have heard of, fall far short of that point of perfection to which I think the art may be extended. From observation, some experience, and the result of my calculations on the subject; I am clearly of opinion, that ice-houses may be constructed, which will not cost more than from five to twenty dollars (according to the expense of materials and labour in different places) which in general may be stocked by a single cart in one day with a quantity of ice, sufficient to afford an ample supply for almost any private family throughout the summer, provided it is used on the economical plan before mentioned.

Although the principles upon which the Refrigerator is constructed are not new, I believe their application as used in that Machine is entirely so, and I have no doubt but measures might be adopted to raise considerable sums of money by the invention; the state of my family and circumstances in life, would also seem to indicate that it would be proper for me to avail myself of the lawful means in my power to accomplish that end. Yet while I remain under the impression which I now feel, that nothing is so likely to improve the morals and increase the happiness of mankind, as the encouragement and promotion of honest industry; I cannot obtain my own consent to extort a single cent from the industrious citizen who is endeavoring to relieve the necessities of his family, by carrying a few pounds of butter to market, for leave to use any invention of mine, which may contribute in any degree to alleviate his toil; or to monopolize the use of it myself. But on the contrary, I feel it a duty which I owe to my fellow-citizens, and which I do not apprehend myself at liberty to withhold from them, to offer the invention such as it is to their acceptance.

Yet nevertheless I wish it to be understood, that although I cannot consistent with my own feelings, either interpose a barrier to the spirit of improvement or lay any discouragement in the way of industrious citizens who ought to profit thereby; yet as both money and time have, and probably will be devoted to the prosecution of this subject; both of which, it behoves me to husband to advantage; I shall feel no compunction whatever in being remunerated in some way by the wealthy part of the community, who have both the means and the will while they enjoy the benefit of improvements, to do something for their encouragement; and probably some measures may be taken to that end.

The object of this address is to communicate the subject to the public, and to inform, that I intend if health and business permit, to publish a small pamphlet shortly, giving practical directions for the construction of Refrigerators; and also my opinion on the construction of ice houses.

The printers of Newspapers in the United States who may believe that any thing contained in this communication will be useful to their readers, are requested to give it a place in their columns.

THOMAS MOORE.

Montgomery County, Maryland.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

We saw a man yesterday from Jersey, who infors us, that on Tuesday last, four half naked negroes supposed to have ran away from the French ships in our port, fell in with a Mr. Jerolman, near Belville, on horseback—They dismounted Mr. Jerolman, two of the Negroes mounted the horse, and the other two guarded Mr. J. In this situation they were met by a gentleman, who shortly after gave this information to the neighboring farmers. The blacks were pursued, taken, and put in prison; but they had previously murdered Mr. Jerolman, and killed his horse, and left them dead on the road, in a thicket of woods.

September 11.

The account of the murder in yesterday's gazette, is doubted; we cannot vouch for its accuracy; as we received it, so we gave it. We however yesterday saw a gentleman of the first respectability from Belville who informs us, that four French negroes have been in the neighborhood of that place—and that they were at the house of a Mr. Baldwin, in company with a white man—they wanted something to eat but they had no money. They left the house in company with the white man, and returned the same day alone and said they then had money enough. Our informant adds, that he left Belville yesterday, and did not hear of the murder of Mr. Jerolman, though he knows several of the name at Belville.—The story of the murder may therefore rest on suspicion, grounded on the above circumstance.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 15.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented violence of federal calumny and falsehood which has raged throughout the New England states, republicanism, not only holds its ground there, but progresses with slow though certain effect.

Every friend to liberty and a virtuous administration will be impressed with admiration at the intripid spirit which animates Rhode-Island. She sent to the last Congress a republican and a moderate federalist, under the expectation that the latter would not suffer himself to be the instrument of party. The soundness of this policy may be questioned; but it cannot be questioned that it was an illustrious evidence of a desire to conciliate. This expectation was disappointed. The moderate federalist was as efficient in opposition to the soundest measures that have ever been pursued, as a stern vote could make him. Nor in the state, did federalism, disappointed in its claim to all, feel any mitigation of its violence in being allowed a part. Here, as elsewhere, it encouraged the grossest detraction, and strove to excite the most turbulent and disorganising passions.—Under these circumstances the republicans did right in making a decided stand—a stand, which by convincing their enemies of their strength, has struck dismay through their ranks. General Staunton, a firm republican and a member of the present Congress is re-elected; and Mr. Knight, also a firm republican is chosen in the room of Mr. Tillinghast; both by a majority, it is said of 1,000 votes. When the smallness of the state is considered, the Majority will be seen to be immense.

The public prints furnish us only with the majorities. It is very desirable that they would furnish us also with the relative numbers, that the comparative strength of each side may be seen.

Thus much for the *republican* state of RHODE-ISLAND. By exchanging a republican for a federal representative, it has added what is equivalent to two votes to the large majority in the House of Representatives.

September 17.

The *JOHN ADAMS* yesterday hauled off from the wharf and dropped down the Eastern Branch with her full compliment of officers and men. She will proceed hence on Suuday next to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from William E. Hulings, Esq. American vice consul at New-Orleans, dated 20th June, 1802.

"I have had the good fortune to introduce the vaccine into this city, and altho' rather late (the small pox having carried off several hundred persons) I hope to save the lives of many yet to be born.

"I have vaccinated about thirty-five persons with complete success, and have made it known that I will perform that operation to all that present themselves gratis.

"The physicians of this place have generally adopted it, until there are no more subjects."

LEXINGTON, August 24.

From the Kentucky Herald,

CASTOR OIL.

I am now making CASTOR OIL extensively, and by experiments made by Gentlemen Physicians, to whom I have sold, it is of superior quality to that imported. I will deliver it (of an excellent quality) in Lexington, to any gentleman's order, for nine shillings per quart, the money being paid on delivery.

JOHN P. THOMAS.

21st August, 1802.

September 3.

Number of Baptists in Kentucky,

In the Elk-horn association,	5310
Green River, about	800
Salem,	2023
Bracken,	753
Tate's Creek,	1802
South Kentucky,	2383
Total,	13,076

Mecklenburg County

AUGUST QUARTERLY COURT, 1802.

Joshua Greenage, Thomas Boyd, David Rose and Thomas Gordon, Plts.
AGAINST
Richard Winn, administrator, &c. of Philip Mealer, dec. Richard Pulliam and Martha his wife, who was formerly Martha Mealer, widow and relict of the decedent, and John Mealer, Thomas Mealer, James Mealer, Susannah Mealer, Robert Boyd and Martha his wife, sons, daughters, coheirs and devisees of the said Philip Mealer, deceased. defts. IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counsel, and it appearing that the bill in this cause has been filed more than three months, and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that an order and publication as to the defendants Robert Boyd and Martha his wife, Susannah Mealer and John Mealer has been inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and that the said defendants have still failed to file their answer, the court, on this 10th day of August, 1802, *Doth order and adjudge*, that the Plaintiffs' bill be taken for confessed, and will at a future day proceed to decree the matter thereof unless the defendants shall file their answers on or before November court next, after this copy shall have been inserted in some newspaper in Richmond or Petersburg two months successively.

(A COPY.)

JOHN DORTCH, D. C.

The Virginia Argus.

RICHMOND,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1802.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

Tobacco	27s	*Cash.*
Wheat, New	6s	*do.*
Flour Fine, do.	33s	*do.*
Do. Sup. do.	36s	*do.*
Corn	16s	*do.*
Hemp, Clean	£ 45	*do.*
Iron	£ 32	*do.*
Whiskey	4s	*do.*
Bacon	10d	*do.*

DOMESTIC IMPROVEMENT.

Nicholas Bureau, has obtained of the United States, letters patent, securing to him, his heirs and assigns, for fourteen years, the exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending a certain *Economical house and ship Steam Kitchen*, by him invented, whereby every culinary process is performed with additional facility, and a great saving of fuel.

LOUISSIANA!

A St. Kitts paper of the 30th July, says "By a gentleman from Dominique, we learn, that a division of French troops to the amount of 8000, under the command of General Boudinot, passed the island a few days ago, in their route to their newly acquired territory of Louisiana, in Spanish America.

Phil. Gaz.

FROM RALEIGH, (N. C.) Sept. 13.

It is with melancholy and regretful sensations, that we announce the tragical issue of a late unhappy election-controversy between General Richard Dobbs Spaight and John Stanly, Esq. of Newbern.

This controversy commenced a few days previous to the late election for members of the general assembly, (for the senate of which the General was elected.)—General Spaight having been informed that Mr. Stanly had stated in a public company, that "*he was no Republican; and that the Federalists never lost a question whilst he was in Congress for want of his vote;*" (or words to that effect) sent Mr. Stanly a challenge on the 9th ultimo. Mr. Stanly explained what he had said. The General did not allow the explanation to be satisfactory. Mr. Stanly wrote a second letter which was not deemed satisfactory by the General: He wrote a third, which was acknowledged to be satisfactory, on condition that the correspondence should be published, to which Mr. Stanly consented.—It was published accordingly, with a certificate of the words spoken by Mr. Stanly. Mr. Stanly remarked upon this publication, and produced other certificates. The General replied; and this correspondence has been acrimoniously continued in every Newbern paper since. On the 4th instant Mr. Stanly published a hand-bill, in which he reminds the reader, that the General has "*attempted* to figure before them in a new character, to play the hero, to strut the bravo, to ape the duelist;" insinuating that his former sensibility had been easily appeased, and that he (Mr. S.) had always been ready to fight. This drew a hand-bill the same day from the General, in reply, in which he justifies his conduct, and concludes with saying—"in my opinion, Mr. Stanly is both a liar and a scoundrel; and that although I hold his character in so contemptible a point of view, yet as he had the confidence of the people of this district, I shall always hold myself in readiness to give him satisfaction, and to assure him, if he asks for it once, he shall not be under the necessity of doing it a second time."

On the morning following (*Sunday*) the following notes passed:—

SIR,

Your hand-bill of the 4th inst. is before me. It affords abundant proof of what I intended the world should be convinced, that the character which you attempted to play off before them, was assumed, and could no longer be supported; that you walked on stilts, and had been prevailed upon, in a fit of phrenzy, malice, and despair, to frame a challenge, which was the subject of your daily repentance. My object was to shew, in the face of those declaimers on your heroism and spirit, that no charge could be framed sufficiently insulting, to tempt you to commit again the like indiscretion: In this I have had success that must astonish and mortify your friends and foes. Yet, who can say that you have not deserved it? There yet remains another object to be attained. I am no General, I complained of no injury, I sent no challenge for satisfaction; nay, more, I had set it up as a principle to send you none; but your experiment has betrayed you into a difficulty to which your calculation did not extend—to your disappointment, this letter informs you, that, humiliating as it is to my feelings, to fight a man who can descend to the filth contained in your hand-bill, I shall expect that you will meet me as soon as may be convenient, to give "that satisfaction which you assure me, that if I ask for it once, I shall not be under the necessity of doing it a second time."

JOHN STANLY.

September 5, 1802.

My friend Mr. Graham, who hands you this, will receive your answer.

GEN. SPAIGHT.

Newbern, 5th Sept. 1802.

SIR,

Yours of this date has been received. My friend, Doctor Edward Pasteur, will appoint the time and place, and make the other nesessary arrangements with your friend.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

JOHN STANLY, Esq.

The parties, with their seconds, accordingly met near this town, at about half after five o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th instant, and upon the exchange of the fourth shot, Mr. Spaight received a wound in his right side, of which he expired in twenty-three hours. On Tuesday the 7th, his remains were deposited in the family vault, at his principal country seat near Newbern, with expressions of universal sorrow, and all those testimonials of respect, which were due to his acknowledged merit.

Among the many Dye Stuffs to be found in this country, is to be reckoned the bark of the Lombardy Poplar. We have in our possession a piece of silk dyed from white, and sent us by the gentleman who made the experiment. It is a beautiful straw colour, and little apprehension can be entertained of its fading.

(Warrenton paper.)

METHOD OF MAKING APPLE BRANDY.

The following recipe for making Apple Brandy, was communicated to us by JOSEPH COOPER, Esq. an experienced and observant Agriculturalist of Gloucester County, accompanied with a specimen of the liquor made in the manner here prescribed. The liquor is mild, mellow, and pleasant; and greatly superior to apple spirits procured by the common process.

True American.

Put the Cider previous to distilling into vessels free from ill-smell, and keep it till in the state which is commonly called good sound cider, but not till sour, as that lessens the quantity and injures the quality of the spirit. In the distillation, let it run perfectly cool from the worm, and in the first time of distilling, not longer than it will flash when cast on the still head and a lighted candle applied to it. In the second distillation, shift the vessel as soon as the spirit runs below proof, or has a disagreeable smell or taste, and put what runs off after with the low-wines.—By this method the spirit, if distilled from good cider, will take nearly or quite one third its quantity to bring it to proof; for which purpose take the last running from a cheese of good water-cider, direct from the press, unfermented, and in forty-eight hours the spirit will be milder and bettter flavoured than in several years standing if manufactured in the common way. When the spirit is drawn off, which may be done in five or six days, there will be a thin jelly at bottom, which may be distilled again, or put into the best cider, for making cider-royal—it being better for these purposes than the clear spirit, as it will greatly facilitate in refining the liquor.

JOSEPH COOPER.

When the Supreme Executive of a nation has extended official patronage and his fiscal, diplomatic, ecclesiastical, naval and military powers, to a certain degree it is easy to obtain an extension of his own term of office, first during life, and after a while to a hereditary descent. The example of BONAPARTE in *France*, reads a solemn lecture upon the different systems of two leading parties in this country; one of whom, from the first establishment of our government, have been uniformly endeavoring to extend the patronage and powers of our national Executive; and the other, to define and limit them.

Sun.

A member of the English parliament, in a discussion which took place on the 5th of April last, on the subject of the peace, observed, that the present minister (Addington) sung a *Te Deum* for repealing the *income tax* which his predecessor, (Mr. Pitt) had created, while the predecessor delivered its funeral oration.—(Whereupon Mr. Pitt rose and left the house)—the member continued—"It is not the first time the honorable gentleman has quitted the house to avoid charges brought against him.—The parliament has little reason to talk of its weight in the country, and the country little reason to talk of its liberty when a man treats its representatives in this way *who had incurred* 250 millions of debt—granted 583 pensions, greater in amount than what was deemed sufficient to maintain the whole government of a country ten times as large, and had created 75 of his creatures *Peers* of the realm, distinctions hitherto held to be the reward of long services, virtue and patriotism." [*Aurora.*

Bon Mot of Lord North.

We cannot forbear being pleased with the following bon-mot, at a period when his influence in the political world was no more, and when blindness and other infirmities of age might be supposed to aggravate the chagrin of a disappointed statesman. His old and violent antagonist Colonel Barre, who had also sustained the loss of sight chanced one day to be placed by him in the House of Commons. When he happened in the course of the debate, to make some observations on his former political controversies. "But I trust (continued Lord North) that notwithstanding the violence of my opponents in public my conduct has procured me few private enemies. There is, for example, my old and strenuous antagonist Col. Barre, he and I have had many tough political disputes, and yet I am confident that, at this moment, no two persons in the nation would be happier to see one another."

A taylor and a barber were disputing some time since in the city of Annapolis: The barber was remarkably slender, the taylor as singularly corpulent; their dispute grew exceeding high, and the knight of the razor declared his intention of terminating the quarrel by an appeal to pistols. But, replied the taylor to the barber, I might as well shoot at the edge of a razor as at you. I'll be da-a-am'd (cried the barber, who had an impediment in his speech,) if yo-you may aynt ma-a-rk my size upon yo-our body, and if it strikes outside it shant go. This unexpected and unintentional stroke of humor set the house in a roar of laughter, and the altercation was settled by the intervention of some friends.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT S. PLEASANTS' BOOK-STORE;

Historical and Political Memoirs of the reign of Lewis XVIth from his marriage to his death, 6 vols. 8vo.
Practical Education: by Maria Edgeworth, author of Letters for literary Ladies, and the Parent's Assistant; and by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. 2 vols. 8vo.
Private Memoirs relative to the last year of the reign of Lewis XVIth late King of France—By Bertrand de Moleville, Minister of State at that time, 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.
Traveller's Directory.
Winterbotham's America and China, 5 vols.
Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 3 vols. elegant.
Guyse's Paraphrase, 6 vols.
Telemachus, 2 vols. 8vo. with elegant Plates.
Newton's (John) works, 6 vols.
Thomas (Bishop) Newton's Theological works, 6 vols.
Simpson's Euclid.
——— Algebra.
Bell's Surgery, 7 vols.
Dareth's Spanish Grammar, 4to.
New Latin Primmer.
Jefferson's Notes, a new and handsome edition.
Macleod's History of Witches, &c.
Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
Took's Russian Empire.
Stephanie De Bourbon.
Father and Daughter.
Girl of the Mountains.

I WISH TO HIRE,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
Seventy-five Negro Men,
To work on the Manchester Turnpike-Road.
JAMES CLARKE.
Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (eot)

SALE OF NEGROES.

ON Saturday the 30th of October, *WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH* at Mr. CASSIL's store in Amelia, *so many LIKELY NEGROES* as will raise about £ 500, being a part of the late *William C. Hudson's* estate. Among these slaves are two Sawyers, one of whom is also a pretty good shoemaker.

JAMES HENDERSON, *Adm'r.*
Amelia, 16th Sept. 1802. (tds)

FOR SALE, FOR CASH,
Fifty Reams Super Royal Printing Paper.
Price 4 dollars per ream. Apply to the Printer.
Sept. 14.

Small-Pox.

Doctor Walker

INTENDS inoculating for the Small Pox, at his Hospital in the county of Buckingham, on the 20th of September instant; at which time there will be a plenty of fresh matter to prevent disappointment. Those, who have had the Cow-Pox and wish to be certain, that, they cannot take the Small-Pox after it, will then have a good opportunity of putting it to the test, which the Doctor thinks generally necessary; as the Cow-Pox frequently degenerates into a spurious kind, that has nearly the same appearances, as that, which is genuine, which does not prevent the Small Pox; and also, because the disease has been brought into Virginia from various sources—three of which he has found by experiment, to be spurious.—He has also endeavoured to see if the disease could not be produced, or found in Virginia: First by inoculating the Cow, from the grease in the horse, after the manner of Doctor Jenner: Secondly, by an extensive and strict examination of its being an original disease of the Cows; but in both instances unsuccessful.—Therefore, to give the disease, (in its present state in Virginia) a fair trial, the Doctor recommends it to every family, not to trust to the experiment on others, (who are apt to be as backward as themselves) but to send at least one member of their families to try its efficacy. Provided it prevents the Small-Pox, the Doctor makes no charge for his trouble; otherwise, his accustomed prices of a guinea for whites, and fifteen shillings for blacks. Those who do not avail themselves of the present opportunity, will not have another at the same place, as the Doctor intends removing his buildings to his farm for other useful purposes.

September 1, 1802. [eot 1st.O.]

P. S. There will be a Steward who will furnish those, who may not be desirous of finding themselves in diet, at two dollars per week, also washing and lodging upon reasonable terms.

FIRST NOTICE,

IN THE CASE OF THOMAS HOOPER and HENRY TOLER,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, intituled "An act "to establish an uniform system of Bank-"ruptcy throughout the United States," &c. has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of *Hooper & Toler*, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the Commissioners' office in the old auditors near the falling garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts, are required to finish their examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts are to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 8, 1802.

The subscriber informs his friends that he intends transacting

Commission Business.

On all consignments committed to his care, great attention shall be paid to give satisfaction, and reasonable advances made if required. Produce and goods stored and delivered on the shortest notice by

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, 1st July, 1802. (w3m)

N. B. CASH given for WHEAT.

PROPOSALS,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

FOR REPRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THAT SCARCE AND VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA

To which will now be annexed.

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

(wtf)

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. John Tann,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,

In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher* and Mr. *Henry L. Bitzer* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 17th 1802.

Call's Reports.

SECOND VOLUME.

THIS Book is now ready for delivery, at the Printing-Office of Thomas Nicolson, in the city of Richmond.

Sept. 13th, 1802. (w5t)

On Friday the first day of October next

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for CASH, at the dwelling house of the late Bennett Brown, dec. in Amelia,

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

And as much of other personal property, as may be sufficient to discharge all claims against the estate of Richard Royall, dec. Those to whom the estate is indebted are requested to make known their claims on or before the day of sale, to

JOHN ROYALL, jr. Ex'or.
Of the estate of R. Royall.

August 14th, 1802. (tds)

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchased of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should not return to the place where they were purchased.——All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802.]6m]

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Deep creek, in the county of Nottoway, containing about 1400 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation, arranged into convenient fields well inclosed. There are about 1000 acres in wood, which is very well timbered, and esteemed equal to any in the county in the production of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; it is level and well watered, its distance from Petersburg is 40, from Richmond 45 miles. A more particular description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing it; the terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance in four equal annual payments.

For further particulars, application will made to the subscriber living in the county of Amelia, near the court house.

EDWARD WARD.

August, 10, 1802. (TF)

Armistead Anderson,

OF the late firm of Austin & Anderson, informs the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the corner Brick House just below the Capitol, nearly opposite the Post-Office.—He has a commodious Lumber-House convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce, will be received on storage. All those who may favor him with a preference, may rest assured, that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, 24th Aug. 1802. [TF]

WANTED, A

MILLER,

TO attend a merchant Mill. A young man would be preferred, who must come well recommended. Apply to the printer

August 28, 1802 [TF.]

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep a constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, and digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar, penetrating and dispersing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c with swelled faces, headache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprized that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprize will cease when it is recollected that all those complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased in your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatic, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. Weatherburn.

JOHN HOOVER, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17. South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

John Hoover.

Sworn and subscribed before EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN's

TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

THE GENUINE

PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparralleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scorfe, tetters, ring worms, sun-burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN's

GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheume, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Irremittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those who this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution; and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and least inconvenience possible.

GOWLAND's LOTION.

ANDERSON's PILLS.

*** *A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers.*

☞ *Sold in Richmond by S. Pleasants, jr. [only] agent for Richard Lee & Co.*

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment, or a transfer of the brick lumber house, on the bason of the canal, above Messrs Pickett, Pollard & Johnston's, in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still; as I have a Deed of Trust on the same, for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley & Co, which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law; there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto; no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof.

All persons are required to take due notice hereof.

WILLIAM MONCURE,
Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 11th, 1802. [tf]

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. *Seth B. Wigginton* applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property, to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hackley & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me. The property was named, viz. 1000 acres of Military Land, 200 Acres in Fluvanna County, and 1000 acres on Sandy river. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if it would be agreeable for me to add the Brick Lumber-house on the bason of the canal, alluded to by Mr. *William Moncure*, the Trustee.—The reply from me was that I would not nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the presence of respectable testimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myself. Mr. Wigginton went to his room, and filled up the blanks. It being late at night, and in the hurry of business, I signed the deeds, without minutely examining them; having full confidence in Mr. Wigginton, that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on. My refusing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witnesses to sign; but that the lumber-house was inserted contrary to my knowledge, in stead of the 1000 acres of Land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last Spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my presence, to give him a deed of Trust, on his brick Lumber-house on the bason of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for, nor obtained a right to it. I further believe the deed of Trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton was on three Tracts of Land, and not the Lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE

Tract of Land,

ON which he resides, lying on both sides of Modest creek, containing about 1300 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, arranged into five distinct fields, all of which are well inclosed; there are about 900 acres of wood land, which is esteemed the best Tobacco land in the neighbourhood (of the same number of acres) the land is well timbered and watered, the buildings are valuable, being just finished, and built under the particular inspection of the subscriber; they consist of a very convenient and pleasant dwelling house with three rooms below and three above stairs, two brick chimnies and two porches, a Granery 32 feet by 18, and all other out houses for the convenience of a family; its distance from Petersburg is 55, from Richmond 75 miles.

I WILL ALSO SELL A

Tract of Land

Lying in the county of Charlotte, containing 630 acres, mostly wood land, & a large proportion of it prime Tobacco land—and is a part of that valuable body of land that formerly belonged to Mathew Marable, deceased, on Finniewood. A more particular description of those two tracts of land is deemed unnecessary in an advertisement, as it is presumed such as are desirous of purchasing would wish to view the land and judge for themselves.—The terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance on a credit, for young negroes, or land on either of the Harpeth rivers in Tennessee.

For further particulars application will be made to the subscriber. (tf)

LEWELLYN JONES.

Lunenburg county, August 10, 1802.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the state of Tennessee, will sell that valuable

Tract of Land,

Whereon he now lives, lying on Twittie's Creek in Charlotte county, containing about 1300 acres. It borders on the Creek about two miles, into which runs four branches in parallel directions, nearly equally distant from each other; on each of these branches are several very excellent springs of good water; there is on the tract, (I suppose) near three hundred acres of low grounds, including a great deal of excellent meadow land, good orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly an Apple orchard of about two hundred trees, mostly Hughes Crabs, that seldom or never fail bearing: The houses are, a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above stairs, with two brick chimnies and four fire places, with an excellent cellar under the whole, divided into two rooms, a work house of two rooms with a kitchen under it walled with brick, a good brick chimney, with fire places in each room, Meat house, Dairy, two Lumber houses, &c. &c. all in good repair, and covered with featheredge plank. This tract of land might be conveniently divided into two separate tracts, one to contain about 800, and the other about 500 acres, the former will include the dwelling house, plantation, orchards, &c. the latter will mostly be wood land, with a small plantation on it, fresh cleared and under good fencing, sufficient for 6 or 7 hands. These lands are convenient to mills, having one within a mile, and seven more within six miles, about six miles from the court house, and has an excellent summer range for cattle. It is thought to be unnecessary to mention any more of the very many advantages which these lands possess in point of situation, soil, &c. as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shewn and the terms made known by application to

ROBERT BEDFORD.

June 25th, 1802. [tf]

Land for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell

The Tract of Land

Whereon he resides, containing 1350 acres, lying just below Louisa courthouse, on the most public road to Richmond, and about 50 miles from that place, extending several miles along the road, and runs within less than half a mile of the courthouse. There is a large dwelling house, a store house, and convenient out houses, several orchards, besides a large young orchard of the best fruit trees, and about twenty acres of good timothy meadow. The land lies well, clear of stone, is well watered, commands a fine range for cattle, is well adapted for the culture of grain, and a part of it good tobacco land. There has been cleared about 200 acres, none of which is worn out. There are several lots well manured. To the publican it would be a valuable stand. I would sell the whole, or a part, to suit purchasers. The payments may be made very easy.—For terms apply to (8w)

CHARLES YANCEY.

TICKETS

IN THE

WASHINGTON HENRY LOTTERY,

For sale at S. Pleasants' Book-store.

The VIRGINIA ARGUS Extra.

[Vol. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 977]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 20, 1802.

DEBATE

On the bill received from the Senate, entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

Mr. RANDOLPH said, that he did not rise for the purpose of assuming the gauntlet which had been so proudly thrown by the Goliah of the adverse party;—not but that he believed even his feeble powers, armed with the simple weapons of truth—a sling and a stone—capable of prostrating on the floor that gigantic boaster, armed cap-a-pie as he was; but that he was impelled by the desire to rescue from misrepresentation the arguments of his colleague (Mr. Giles) who was now absent thro' indisposition. That absence, said Mr. R. is a subject of peculiar regret to me, not only because I could have wished his vindication to have devolved on abler hands, but because he had to-day lost the triumph, which yesterday, he could not have failed to enjoy:—that of seeing his opponent reduced to the wretched expedient of perverting and mutilating his arguments thro' inability to meet and answer them. Mr. R. said, that this was the strongest proof which could be given of inadequacy to refute any position. He therefore left to the gentleman the victory which he had obtained over his own arguments;—but whilst he felt no disposition to disturb him in this enjoyment, he hoped he should be permitted to correct some of the mistatements which had been made of his colleague's observations.

In the view which he had taken of the conduct of our predecessors, in the chain of whose measures, the law now proposed to be repealed formed an important link, the funding of the debt of the United States and the assumption of those of the individual states were reprehended. An attempt is made to construe this disapprobation into a design of violating the public faith. Mr. R. denied that one syllable had fallen from his colleague, indicative of a right, or disposition on his part to withhold the payment of any public engagements. Against those destructive measures his colleague had raised his voice; against the fatal and absurd maxim that a public debt is a public blessing he had indeed protested; but not a word escaped his lips, because no such sentiment lurked in his heart, which could be construed into a declaration that the present legislature possessed the same power over the engagements of former legislatures which they possessed over ordinary laws; that of modifying or abrogating them with the same freedom, which had been exercised in their establishment. Since the gentleman had betrayed such peculiar sensibility on the subject of the debt, Mr. R. relied on his support when a measure should be brought forward for its final and rapid extinguishment, not by a sponge but by a fair reimbursement of 100 cents for every dollar due.

On other topics, the Algerine depredations, Indian war, &c. it might as easily be shewn that the representation had been equally unfair. He should not dwell upon them, because they were less calculated to make the unfavorable impression on the public mind, which had been attempted on the subject of the public debt. He would dismiss them with a single remark—the *uses* to which these incidents were applied, and not the *events* themselves, formed the subject of his colleague's animadversions.

But to the long catalogue of unpopular acts which have deprived their authors of the public confidence, the gentleman tells us he and his friends were 'goaded' by the clamour of their opponents. He solemnly assures us that in the adoption of those measures they clearly foresaw the downfall of their power; but impressed with a conviction that they were essential to the public good, and disdaining all considerations of a personal nature, they nobly sacrificed their political existence on the altar of the general welfare; and we are called upon now to revere in them the self immolated victims at the shrine of patriotism. These are indeed, lofty pretensions; and altho' I shall not peremptorily deny, in this age of infidelity, I may be permitted to doubt them; for I call upon this committee to decide whether, in this day's discussion, the gentleman has evinced that purity of heart, or that elevation of sentiment, which could justify me in clothing him with the attributes of Curtius or of the Decii.

In the wide range which the gentleman has taken, the question how far the common law of England is the law of the United States, in their confederate capacity, has been raised. We are told "that the terms of the common law abound in every page, and in almost every line of the constitution; that without it that instrument is unintelligible and inefficient; that, therefore, it *attaches* to the constitution. Moreover, that it is the law of the states, by the acknowledged principle, that colonists carry to their newly adopted country, so much of the law of the parent state, as is applicable to their new condition." That the common law is to settle the meaning of common law phrases, few will feel disposed to deny; that when the constitution uses the term 'court,' it does not mean 'jury,' and that by 'jury' is not intended to express court, seems plain enough to any capacity. But because the common law is to be resorted to for an explanation of these and similar terms, does it follow that that indefinite and undefinable body of law is the *irrepealable* law of the land? The sense of a most important phrase, "*direct tax*," as used in the constitution, has been it is believed, settled by the acceptation of Adam Smith; an acceptation, too, peculiar to himself. Does the Wealth of Nations, therefore, form a part of the constitution of the United States?—Will gentlemen please to specify, also, whether that common law which they have adopted for the United States, be the common law as it stood modified by statute in the reign of Elizabeth and James the I. prior to the existence of the act of habeas corpus, divested of all the salutary provisions afterwards introduced at the Revolution;—or, whether it be the common law of the time of George the II? Whether we are to be governed by the common law of Sir Walter Raleigh and Captain Smith; or that which was imported by Governor Oglethorpe; or on which of the intermediate periods they have chosen as fixing the common law of these states?

I wish especially to know whether the common law of libels which *attaches* to this constitution, be the doctrine laid down by Lord Mansfield, or that which has immortalized Mr. Fox? And whether the jurisdiction thus usurped over the press, in defiance of an express amendatory clause which must be construed to annul every previous provision, if any such there be which comes within its purview, be an example adduced to illustrate the position which I certainly never shall contest, that 'what the constitution does not permit to be done by direct means, cannot, constitutionally, be indirectly effected.' But to reconcile us to this usurpation, we are informed, that the principles of the common law are favorable only to liberty; that they neither have been, nor can be enlisted in the cause of persecution. If I did not misunderstand the gentleman, he said, that no prosecutions had occurred under that law. He has therefore, never heard of the case of Luther Baldwin. I speak of the New-Jersey case. Nor that of Williams. Other instances I learn from high authority have taken place in Vermont.

Mr. Randolph apologized for detaining the committee so long on topics irrelevant to the question. He said he would offer some reasons in favour of the expediency and constitutionality of the bill before them. He had not heard any arguments on this occasion more satisfactory to him than those urged at the time when the law was passed in favour of the expediency of the measure. He had waited in the expectation that gentlemen would endeavor to prove that the former judges, under a different arrangement, would be inadequate to the duty of holding the circuit courts. A belief that every real objection to the former system might have been obviated by some modification of this kind, had induced him to dissent to the passage of the law, in the first insance. That dissent was recorded on the journals of the House; and so many members of the committee stood in the same predicament, that if a sense of duty to himself and the house were insufficient to deter, that fact alone, of which the gentleman was himself a witness, ought to have repressed the aspersions which he had cast upon a great portion of the committee, whom he represented as the mere puppets of executive influence, acting upon no convictions of their own, but played off by an invisible, although not an unknown hand. Yes, Sir, objections to this system are treated as if altogether unheard of until of late, although a very formidable minority have uniformly been found opposed to it. Nevertheless, this is altogether the work of the executive, who, by the slightest expression of disapprobation, could yet arrest the measure and save the constitution. Mr. Randolph said, that he was unhackneyed in the ways of majorities; his experience had been very limited, but was he to conclude from these observations, that it was the *common law*, the uniform usage heretofore of this government, for this house, to be the mere instrument for effecting the executive will, a chamber for enregistering presidential edicts. It is said that the document on this subject, was one which the executive had no right to lay before the house. When did the right of the President, to recommend modifications of the judiciary system, cease? Such recommendations had heretofore formed a prominent feature in two successive executive communications, made at the commencement of two successive sessions of congress. Did the right of the executive to recommend, and of congress to act, cease at the precise period when the faultless model of the last session was perfected? Mr. Randolph said, that the gentleman from Delaware had taken such a range and thrown out such a vast deal of matter, that, in attempting to reply to some of his observations, he was necessarily led into many desultory remarks. The present system was necessary, it seems, from the inevitable corporeal infirmity of the judges; the unavoidable effect of the tedious probation, indispensable to that venerable station.

Let us compare the former practice with the present theory. The judge of one of the two districts into which Virginia had been divided, was contemporary with him at school. He is certainly neither an *infirm* nor *hoary* sage. His associate, from Maryland, had been an active and gallant partizan at the siege of Pensacola, during our revolutionary war; not contending, however, under those banners where you would have expected to find a man who occupied so dignified a station under the government of the United States; but fighting the battles of his king! bravely, yet, alas! unsuccessfully contending against that spirit of insubordination and jacobinism, which threatens to sweep from the earth every thing valuable to man, against which the gentleman from Delaware is also eager to enter the lists. The selections which have been made from either house of congress, seem to have had as little reference to those qualities of age and experience which are said to be indispensable to the judicial character. Upon a subject connected with those appointments we have been told that the executive had a right to presume a vacancy in all cases where a judge of an inferior tribunal had been appointed to a seat on the bench of a superior court; and that the new office vests, not at the time when the judge is notified of his promotion, nor at the date of his acceptance, but from the date of his commission. Mr. Randolph said, that he certainly did not mean to contend with the gentleman from Delaware on points of law, yet he would put a question to that gentleman. It will readily be conceded, that the vacating of the former office is the condition of the acceptance of the latter. Suppose a judge after the date of his new commission but prior to his notification, or acceptance thereof perform a judicial act. Was that act, therefore, invalid? Could his successor on the receipt of his commission exercise the functions of judge, prior to the resignation of the former incumbent?—Could any office be at the same time in the possession of two persons? Did not this doctrine imply a right on the part of government to anticipate the resignation of any judge, to compel his assent to an act vacating his office? The new commission under these circumstances either did, or did not, give a claim to its possessor on the office. If it did not, the executive had the right to withhold it. If it did, a judge may be expelled from office without his consent; and provided, at any time afterwards he shall acquiesce, the expulsion is legal. Besides, by what authority does a member of this house hold his seat under an election previous to his appointment of district judge of North-Carolina? For this office a commission was issued, as I am credibly informed.—But, Sir, we shall be told that the manner in which this affair was transacted, ought not to affect our decision. It is with me an irrefragable proof of the inexpediency of the law, and, of course, conclusive evidence of the expediency of its repeal.

But the constitution is said to forbid it. And here permit me to express my satisfaction, that gentlemen have agreed to construe the constitution by the rules of common sense. This mode is better adapted to the capacity of unprofessional men, and will preclude the gentleman from Delaware, from arrogating to himself and half a dozen other characters in this committee, the sole right of expounding that instrument, as he had done in the case of the law which is proposed to be repealed. Indeed, as one of those who would be unwilling to devolve upon that gentleman the high priesthood of the constitution, and patiently to submit to technical expositions which I might not even comprehend, I am peculiarly pleased that we are invited to exercise our understandings, in the construction of this instrument. A precedent said to be quite analogous has been adduced: the decision of the judges of Virginia on a similar question. A pamphlet entitled 'a friend to the constitution,' has been quoted. Public opinion informs me that this is the production of the pen of a gentleman who holds a pre-eminent station on the federal bench. Am I so to consider it? If this be understood it is entitled to high respect; the FACTS at least must be unquestionable.

The courts of Virginia consisted of one general court of common law, a court of chancery, composed of three judges, and a court of admiralty.—The judges of all those courts held their offices during good behaviour, and did by law, constitute a court of appeals. The general court becoming manifestly incompetent to the extensive duties assigned to it, a system of circuit courts was adopted in 1787, and the judges of the court of appeals were appointed to ride the circuits. This law the judges pronounced unconstitutional, and 'agreed, unanimously, to remonstrate against it. After lamenting the necessity of deciding between the constitution and the law, and that in a case personally interesting to themselves, they say "On this view of the subject the following alternatives presented themselves; either to decide the question or resign their offices. The latter would have been their choice, if they could have considered those questions, as affecting their individual interests only." Yes, Sir, and such was the character of those men that none doubted the sincerity of their declaration. They then go on to declare, that the legislature have no right even to encrease their duties, by a modification of the courts; a privilege for which no one here has contended. In respect much more is it believed, to the characters of those venerable men, than to this opinion the legislature did not enforce the new regulations. The law was new modelled, a separate court of appeals established, the judges of which were to be elected by joint ballot in conformity with the constitution. New members were added to the general court, and it was declared to be their duty to ride the circuits. The judges of chancery, of the general court, and court of admiralty who had not been elected, in pursuance of the constitution, Judges of appeals, but on whom that duty was imposed by law, were relieved from the further discharge of it. In this arrangement several of the judges were understood to have been consulted; and on the ballot the six senior judges were elected, five into the court of appeals, and the sixth in the court of chancery. Nevertheless against this law the judges also protested, as an invasion of the judiciary establishment, denying the right of the legislature to deprive them of office in any other mode than is pointed out in the constitution [impeachment] but to make for the present salutary system, they do, in their mere free will, resign their appointments as judges of the court of appeals, and, *as they do not hold any separate commission for that office* which might be returned, they do order the same to be recorded."

Now, Sir, I shall not contend, as I certainly might, and with great reason, that the *practice* of Virginia must be considered as settling the constitutional doctrine of that state, the opinions of individuals, however enlightened and respectable, notwithstanding; under which practice, two chancellors have been removed from their office of judges in chancery as well as of appeals, and the judges of the general court and court of admiralty also, divested of their seats on the bench of the court of appeals, although a court of appeals was supposed necessary, and *was retained in the new* system; nor shall I insist on the disparity between the stability of the judicial branch of government in the eye of the constitution of Virginia, and that of the United States, respectively, as surely I might. For the constitution of Virginia, has a *retrospect* to *pre-existing judicial establishments*, which experience had tested, which were allowed to be beneficial, and which it is contended were sanctioned by it. That of the United States formed when the confederacy had no such establishments, is altogether retrospective in its operation. It looks forward to such establishments as to be created from time to time; in other words, *to be* modified as experience shall point out their defects. This power being devolved on a body constituted by express *unalterable* provisions. No, Sir, I shall dilate upon these forcible topics; I will concede, for argument's sake, that the doctrine contended for by the judges of Virginia, was the true constitutional doctrine, and will apply it to the bill on your table, having first applied it to the act on which it is intended to operate. Previous to the existence of that act, the duty of judge of the circuit court was performed by the judges of the supreme court, who also constituted a court of appeals, and by the judges of the respective districts. These were judges of the circuit court to every intent and purpose, as completely as the judges of Virginia were judges of appeals. By the operation of the law of the last session, they have been divested of this *office* and *other* persons have been appointed to it. Much stress is laid, much ingenuity exercised, to take metaphysical distinctions between the court and the office. I will grant all that gentlemen contend for, that there is a wide distinction—does it affect the case? Does it alter the fact? The late circuit *courts* were not only abolished—the persons holding the *office* of judge of those courts no longer hold it; they have neither been impeached nor have they resigned. They have not even accepted any new appointment inconsistent with it; and by which it became vacant. The function of judge of the circuit court does or does not constitute an office. If it does, then the judges of the supreme and district courts have been deprived of *their offices*; (the discharge of whose duties, be it remembered, constitutes no small part of the consideration for which they receive their salaries:) If it does not, then the circuit judges are not now about to be deprived of their offices. On the passage of the law of the last session, did we hear any protest against its unconstitutionality from the supreme or district courts—of any resignations of the office of judge of the circuit court in order "that a salutary system might take effect." And yet, sir, is not that office as distinct from that of supreme or district judge, as the office of judge of appeals in Virginia is from that of judge of the general court, chancery, or admiralty? Are not the jurisdictions of those courts separate and distinct? Born never having original jurisdiction of the same subjects; and an appeal lying from the inferior to the superior tribunal, as in Virginia, although the officers of those tribunals may be the same individuals.—What then is the difference between taking the office of appellate jurisdiction from the judge who possessed original jurisdiction, or taking the office of original jurisdiction from the appellate judge? How is the independence of the judge more affected by the one act than by the other?

To prove the unconstitutionality of this bill then, by a recurrence to the doctrine of the judiciary of Virginia, is to prove the unconstitutionality of the law of which it will effect the repeal. And no argument has been, or in my poor opinion can be adduced to prove the unconstitutionality of the one which will not equally apply to the other. No, sir, gentlemen are precluded by their own act from assuming the ground of the judges of Virginia;—they are obliged to concede that we have the power, because they have already exercised it, of *modifying* the courts, and here they concede the question. They tell you that this, however, must be to be constitutional, a 'bona fide' modification. It becomes them to prove then, that this is a mala fide modification.

Gentlemen have not, they cannot meet the distinction between removing the judge from office for the purpose of putting in another person, and abolishing an office because it is useless or oppressive. Suppose the collectors of your taxes held their offices by the tenure of good behaviour, would the abolition of your taxes have been an infraction of that tenure; or would you be bound to retain them lest it should infringe a private right? If the repeal of the taxes would be an infringement of that tenure, and therefore unconstitutional, could you ring all the changes upon the several duties on stamps, carriages, stills, &c. and because you had retained the *man*, and any *one* of these offices, without diminishing his emoluments, abolish the others? Would not this be to impair the tenure of the office which was abolished, or to which another officer might have been appointed by an new regulation? Have not the judges in the same manner been deprived of one of their offices, and is not the tenure as completely impaired thereby as if the other had been taken away also? Although it will be granted that the *tenant* is not so much affected, since with one office he has the salary formerly attached to both.

I agree that the constitution is a limited grant of power, and that none of its general phrases are to be construed into an extension of that grant.—I am free to declare that if the intent of this bill is to get rid of the judges, it is a perversion of your power to a base purpose; it is an unconstitutional act. If on the contrary it aims not at the displacing one set of men from whom you differ in political opinion, with a view to introduce others, but at the general good by abolishing useless offices, it is a constitutional act. The quo animo determines the nature of this act, as it determines the innocence or guilt of other acts. But we are told that this is to declare the judiciary which the constitution has attempted to fortify against the other branches of government, dependent on the will of the legislature, whose discretion alone is to limit their encroachments. Whilst I contend that the legislature possess this discretion, I am sensible of the delicacy with which it is to be used. It is like the power of impeachment, or of declaring war, to be exercised under a high responsibility. But the power is denied since its exercise will enable flagitious men to overturn the judiciary, in order to put their creatures in office, and to wreak their vengeance on those who have become obnoxious by their merit. Yet, the gentleman expressly says, that arguments drawn from a supposition of extreme political depravity prove nothing; that every government pre-supposes a certain degree of honesty in its rulers, and that to argue from extreme cases is totally inadmissible.—Yet the whole of his argument is founded on the supposition of a total want of principle in the legislature and executive. In other words, arguments drawn from this hypothesis are irresistible when urged in favor of that gentleman's opinion; when they militate against him they are totally inapplicable. It is said that the bill on your table cannot constitutionally be passed, because unprincipled men will pervert the power to the basest purposes; that hereafter we may expect a revolution on the bench of justice, on every change of party, and the politics of the litigants, not the merits of the case, are to govern its decisions. The judiciary is declared to be the guardian of the constitution against infraction and the protection of the citizen, as well against legislative as executive oppression. Hence the necessity of an equal independence of both. For it is declared to be an absurdity, that we should possess the power of controlling a department of government, which has the right of checking us; since thereby that check may be either impaired or annihilated. This is a new doctrine of check and balance, according to which the constitution has unwisely given to an infant legislature the power of impeaching their guardians, the judges. Apply this theory to the reciprocal controul of the two branches of the legislature over each other and the executive, and of the executive over them. But, sir, this law cannot be passed, because the character of the bench is to be given to it by the legislature, to the entire prostration of its independence and impartiality.—It will be conceded that measures such as have been pourtrayed will never be taken, unless the sentiment of the ruling party is ready to support them. Although gentlemen contend that the office of judge cannot be abolished, they are not hardy enough to deny that it can be created.—Where then, sir, is the check supposing such a state of things as the gentleman has imagined, (and which he has also declared cannot be conceived) which shall prevent unprincipled men from effecting the same object by encreasing the number of judges, so as to over rule, by their creatures, the decisions of your courts?—Would not public opinion be as ready to sanction the one as the other of these detestable acts?—Would not the same evil which has excited such apprehension in the minds of gentlemen, be thus effected by means even more injurious than those which they have specified? Without any breach of the constitution an unprincipled faction may effect the end which is so much apprehended from the measure now contemplated to be adopted. I might add, that when the public sentiment becomes thus corrupt, the ties of any constitution will be found too feeble to controul the vengeful ambition of a triumphant faction. 'The rejection of this bill does not secure the point which has furnished matter for so much declamation. It is not, that our *doctrine* will carry the people to the

friends are represented as grasping at power not devolved upon them by the constitution, which, hereafter, is to be made the instrument of destroying every judicial office, for the purpose of reviving them and filling the places with their partizans.—I have long been in the habit of attending to the arguments of the gentleman from Delaware, and I have generally found in their conveyed, a ready touchstone, the test of which they are rarely calculated to withstand. If you are precluded from passing this law, lest depraved men make it a precedent to destroy the independence of your judiciary, do you not concede that a desperate faction, finding themselves about to be dismissed from the confidence of their country, may pervert the power of erecting courts to provide to any extent, for their adherents and themselves; and that however flagrant that abuse of power, it is remediless and must be submitted to Will not the history of all governments warrants the assertion, that the creation of new and unnecessary offices, as a provision for political partizans, is an evil more to be dreaded than the abolition of useless ones? Is not an abuse of power more to be dreaded from those who have lost the public confidence, than from those whose interest it will be to cultivate and retain it? And does not the doctrine of our opponents prove that at every change of administration the number of your judges are probably to be doubled' Does it not involve the absurdity that, in spite of all constitutional prohibitions, congress may exercise the power of creating an indefinite number of placemen, who are to be maintained thro' life, at the expense of the community? But when these cases are cited, you are gravely told that they suppose a degree of political depravity which puts an end to all argument. Here, sir, permit me to state an important difference of opinion between the two sides of this house. We are accused of an ambitious usurpation of power—of a design to destroy a great department of government because it thwarts our views, and of a lawless thirst of self-aggrandizement which no consideration can restrain. Let us not be amused by *words*. Let us attend to *facts*. They will show who are contending for unlimited, and who for limited authority. The opponents of this bill contend that they did possess the power of creating offices to an indefinite amount, which, when created, were beyond the controul of the succeeding legislature. They of course contend for the existence of such a power in the present legislature, for whose exercise there is no security but their self-respect. In other words, that if the present majority should incur the suspicion of the people, they may, as soon as there is any indication of their having forfeited the public confidence, on the signal of their dismission from their present stations, make ample and irrepealable provision for themselves and their adherents, by the creation of an adequate number of judicial offices. Now, sir, this is a power which we reject, although it is insisted, that we possess it. We deny that such an authority does exist in us. We assert that we are not clothed with the tremendous power of erecting, in defiance of the whole spirit and express letter of the constitution, a vast judicial aristocracy over the heads of our fellow citizens, on whose labour it is to prey. Who then are, in reality, the advocates of a limited authority, and who are the champions of a dangerous and uncontrolable power? In my estimation the wisest prayer which ever was composed, is that which deprecates the being led into temptation. I have no wish to be exposed myself, nor to see my friends exposed to the dangerous allurements which the adverse doctrine holds out. Do gentlemen themselves think that the persons whom I see around me ought to be trusted with such powers?—Figure to yourself a set of men whose incapacity or want of principle have brought on them the odium of their country; receiving in the month of December, the solemn warning that on the fourth of March following they are to be dismissed from the helm of government—establish the doctrine now contended for, and what may you not expect? Yes, sir, the doctrine advanced by our opponents is that of usurpation and ambition. It denies the existence of *one power* by establishing another, infinitely more dangerous—and this you are told is to protect thro' the organ of an independent judiciary the vanquished party from the persecution of their antagonists, although it has been shewn that by increasing the number of judges any tone whatever may be given to the bench.

The theory of which gentlemen contend seems to me farfetched and overstrained. A mighty engine is set in motion, which to all good purposes is ineffectual although formidable in the perpetration of mischief. If however, the people should be of a different opinion, I trust that at the next election they will apply the constitutional corrective. That is the true check, every other check is at variance with the principle that a free people are capable of self government.

But, sir, if you pass the law, the judges are to put their veto upon it, by declaring it unconstitutional. Here is a new power of a dangerous and uncontrolable nature contended for. The decision of a constitutional question must rest somewhere. Shall it be confided to men immediately responsible to the people, or to those who are irresponsible, for the responsibility by impeachment is little else than a name. From whom is a corrupt decision most to be feared? To me it appears that the power which has the right of passing, without appeal, on the validity of your laws is your sovereign; but an extreme case is put; a bill of attainder is passed: are the judges to support the constitution or the law? Shall they obey God or mammon? Yet you cannot argue from such cases. But, sir, are we not, as deeply interested in the true exposition of the constitution as the judges can be? With all deference to their talents, is not congress as capable of forming a correct opinion as they are? Are not its members acting under a responsibility to public opinion, which can and will check their aberrations from duty. Let a case, not an imaginary one, be stated. Congress violate the constitution by fettering the press; the judicial corrective is applied to: so far from protecting the liberty of the citizen, or the letter of the constitution, you find them outdoing the legislature in zeal; pressing the common law of England into the service, where the sedition law did not apply. Suppose your chains had been altogether on this broken staff and not on the elective principle. Your press might have been enchained till dooms day, your citizens incarcerated for life, and where is your remedy? But if the constitution is left with us, 'there are no longer limits to our power, and this would be true if an appeal did not lie, through the elections, from us to the nation to whom alone, and not to a few privileged individuals, it belongs to decide in the last resort, on the constitution. Gentlemen tell us, that our *doctrine* will carry the people to the

gallows if they suffer themselves to be misled into the belief, that the judges are not the expositors of the constitution. Their *practice* has carried the people to infamous punishment, to fine and imprisonment, and had they annexed the penalty of death to their unconstitutional laws, judges would not have been wanting to conduct them to the gibbet.

A case in the supreme court has been mentioned. I certainly do not mean to put my opinion in competition with that of the gentleman from Delaware, on a professional subject; but I cannot agree with him, that the granting of the rule was not an assumption of the jurisdiction. Suppose a motion made in a court of Virginia, for a rule to be served on the governor of Massachusetts, to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding him to do a specific act. To my unlettered judgment the acceptance of the motion would be to presume that, if the governor could not shew cause, the mandamus might issue. Would not any court reject such a motion on the consideration, that the chief magistrate of another state was not amenable to their jurisdiction? The gentleman from Delaware doubtless recollects, and probably better than I do, for I believe he was a spectator of the trial; the refusal of a subpoena to a man under criminal prosecution (I allude to the case of Cooper in Philadelphia) to be served on the President as a witness on the part of the prisoner. Was that a subject of inferior magnitude to a mere question of municipal regulation? The court, which it seems has lately become the guardian of the feeble and oppressed against the strong arm of power, found itself then destitute of all authority to issue the writ. Was it because of the influence and interest of that persecuted man, or of his connexions, that it was unnecessary at that time to exert this protecting power? No, sir, you may invade the press; the courts will support you, will outstrip you in zeal to further this great object; your citizens may be imprisoned, and amerced; the courts will take care to see it executed: The helpless foreigner may, contrary to the express letter of your constitution, be deprived of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his defence; the courts in their extreme humility cannot find authority for granting it; but touch one cent of *their salaries*, abolish one sinecure office which the judges hold, and they are immediately arrayed against the laws, as the champions of the constitution. Lay your hands on the liberty of the people; they are torpid; utterly insensible; but affect their peculiar interest and they are all nerve. They are said to be harmless unaspiring men. Their humble pretensions extend only to a complete exemption from legislative controul; to the exercise of an inquisitorial authority over the cabinet of the executive and the veto of the Roman tribute upon all your laws; together with the establishing any body of foreign laws which they may choose to declare a part of the constitution. Grant this authority, sir, to your judges, and you will have a constitution, which gentlemen who are such enemies to dumb legislation may indeed approve, because it is the very reverse of that which has been the object of their animadversions. To you will indeed belong the right of *discussing*, there ends your power; the judges are to *decide*, and without appeal. In their inquisitorial capacity, the supreme court, relieved from the tedious labor of investigating judicial points, by the law of the last session, may direct the executive by mandamus in what mode it is their pleasure, that he should execute his functions. They will also have more leisure to attend to the legislature, and forestall by inflammatory pamphlets their decision on all important questions; whilst for the amusement of the public we shall retain the right of debating, but not of voting.

A new mode of appeal, that of the sword, has been lately introduced. It is worthy of remark, that the æra of this appeal commenced with the downfal of the power of the last administration. The political opponents of that gentleman have set him an example of which I hope he and his friends will profit. They knew that the constitution had been violated. It was no business of speculation, but a plain matter of fact. What was their conduct? They preferred submission to civil discention. They addressed themselves to the good sense of the community, and their judgment has been affirmed by the people through the medium of the elections.

But, sir, another objection is held up, as fatal to the bill on your table: that it diminishes the salaries of the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee, by repealing the law which encreased them. Let us examine this fact. By this very law, the courts of those districts were expressly abolished, the *office* of judge of those courts was destroyed. The *men* it is true were retained, and a judicial office given them—but an office entirely different from, the former with distinct functions and jurisdiction, and with different salary. We propose to restore those judges to their old offices, by abolishing the new ones, to which they never were constitutionally appointed. If their appointment was however constitutional, I leave it to the committee to decide whether the district judge of Kentucky might not, on the theory of our adversaries, demand both salaries—since you had no right to take away his old office and salary. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquantance with the gentleman who fills that office; but his reputation is too high to lead me to suppose such a claim possible. I mean no disrespect to him, far from it, in putting this case. Instead, as has been asserted, of rendering the office of judge a sinecure as a pretext for abolishing it, we propose to restore the establishment to its primitive purity; to give the judges both of the district and supreme courts duties to perform—the latter being, it seems, now destitute of any other employment than keeping the consciences of the inferior courts—we mean to restore the district judges to their office of circuit judge, for exercising whose duties they have been amply paid by the public: to restore the judges of the supreme court to the same office of which they have been deprived—not believing a sinecure court of appeals to be desirable. Whence then the clamour that the judicial authority is to be perverted to the vile purpose of wreaking party vengeance. Suppose a case to occur—are not the persons who are to decide of the same political character with the minority? Would that gentleman have any cause to fear the decision of a controversy with a person of a different political complexion because of that difference? Is not the Judiciary left precisely in the state in which it was a twelve month ago? Are not the same principles to govern, and the same individuals to decide? It is not, however, on account of the paltry expense of the new establishment that I wish to put it down. No, sir, it is to give the death blow to the pretension of rendering the judiciary an hospital for *decayed* politicians; to prevent the state courts from being engulphed by those of the union; to destroy the monstrous ambition of arrogating to this house the right of evading all the prohibitions of the constitution and holding the nation at bay,

If gentlemen dread the act which we are about to pass they will remember that they have been the means of compelling us to it. They ought to have had the forbearance to abstain from such a measure at such a crisis. They have forced upon us the execution of a painful duty by their own want of prudence. If they wished the judges, like the tribe of Levi, to have been set apart from other men for the sacred purposes of justice, they should have pondered well before they gave to publicans and sinners the privilege of the high priesthood. It is said that there is irrefragable proof in the smallness of the salaries annexed to them, that those offices were not established under any improper bias. If such bias had existed, 10,000 dollars, or a larger sum, might have been given. To execute a proposition of this sort, I believe nerve would have been found wanting. On that, as on another occasion which has been mentioned, we should have had *blank votes*. This is however triumphantly brought forward as an instance of the want of power in one legislature over the acts of another. The President's salary might have been increased, or that of the judges, to a million or more of dollars; where would be your remedy? I will tell gentlemen; in a refusal of an appropriation. Who would hesitate in such a case? The salary might exceed the annual revenue. This too, is another instance I suppose of the inadmissibility of extreme cases. I should not hesitate, sir, to refuse an appropriation in such a case, and throw myself on the good sense of my country.

The example of a mighty nation has been held up as a solemn warning against an act which is said to prostrate the barriers of the constitution; to that example be the decision of this question referred. A government entrenched beyond the reach of public opinion, had for ages been accumulating one abuse upon another; against an authority which time served but to render more intolerable, the nation was compelled to seek refuge in a recurrence to revolutionary principles. And are we, therefore, to sanction a construction of the constitution which claims irresponsibility for public agents? Which allows no remedy for grievances but revolution, and that perhaps when a recurrence to such a measure shall be too late. Who, after such an example ought to contend for a perversion to individual aggrandizement of that power which was delegated for the general good.

I have endeavored, Mr. Chairman, in my poor desultory way to repel some of the arguments which have been offered by the gentleman from Delaware. Upon some topics it has been extremely painful to me to dilate; they could not have been avoided; they were obtruded upon me. There is one however, on which it may be expected I should say something. I believe it unnecessary; the poison carries with it its own antidote. Who could have expected such remarks from *that* gentleman. If, however, he is now anxious to protect the independece of this and the other house of congress against executive influence, regardless of his motives, I pledge myself to support any measure which he may bring forward for that purpose; and I believe I may venture to pledge every one of my friends.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep a constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTONS's ELIXIR;

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with

The HOOPING COUGH.

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable; the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampstead Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, & restored him to an excellent state of health and strength which he has for upwards of 2 years past enjoyed without interruption.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

Luther Martin.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold, caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give his public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, South Howard street, was greatly relieved of an asthmatic complaint of several years standing, by the first bottle of Hamilton's Elixir; and by the use of five bottles she has acquired a degree of ease and strength to which she had been a long stranger. She had taken balsam of honey, Church's cough drops, and other medicines, without any benefit, and sometimes to the evident injury of her breathing.

HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea—frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—by lying in &c. &c.

And it is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of Spirits	Melancholy
Loss of Appetite	Gout in the Stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the Limbs
Hysterical Affections	Relaxations
Inward Weaknesses	Involuntary Emissions
Seminal Weaknesses	Obstinate Gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness	

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach; restoring the digestive powers, and sending forth from the organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming its brace, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labors, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past, cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints, arising from Worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and eruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres, or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape-worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the more hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits; sometimes privation of speech; starting and grinding of the teeth in the sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious; purging, with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the "vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually distroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint—particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where—but at home.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Innkeeper, on the Hartford Road, ten miles from Baltimore began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which encreased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its within motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation; his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business, when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's Lozenges, he took a large dose which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.

The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further enquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's Worm Lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify; their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the Reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER Minister of the Moravian Church, in York town.

York, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box, for the use of my family, to try whether by means of the medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of Lozenges, agreeable the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mermuous, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms, which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complection. —— Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object—one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
John Molther.

☞ *Sold in Richmond by S. Pleasants jr [only] agent for Richard Lee, & Co.*

BOOKS

Just received at S. Pleasants' Book-Store.

Folio, Quarto and Octavo Family Bibles
Builder's Magazine, quarto—superior, it is believed, to any thing of the kind hitherto offered for sale
Blackstone's Commentaries
Cicero's Orations
City Biography—containing Anecdotes & Memoirs of the rise, progress, situation, and character, of the Aldermen and other conspicuous personages of the Corporation and city of London.
Denman's Midwifery
Eulogies and Orations on the life and death of Gen. George Washington
European Magazine from January 1801, to April 1802
Ferguson's Astronomy
Lady's Museum, 7 vols. elegant
Locke on the Human Understanding
Murphy's life of David Garrick
Memoirs of Egypt—written in that country during the Campaigns of Gen. Bonaparte
Madam Roland's works, with a portrait
New Gazetteer of the Eastern Continent, By Jed. Morse and Elijah Parish
Public Characters of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, & 1802
Rambaut on the French Revolution
Spirit of Despotism
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature
——— voyage to St. Domingo
——— the Isle of France
St. Fond's Travels
Tarleton's Campaigns in North-America in 1780 and 1781, 4to
Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh; particularly towards the end of the reign of Catharine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I—forming a description of the manners of Petersburgh at the close of the 18th century, &c. with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, and the manners of the Ladies, and the religion of the people.
Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia: including some account of Egypt, 3 vols.
Voyage from Montreal, on the river St. Laurence, thro' the Continent of North-America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans: with an account of the rise, progress and present state of the Fur Trade of that country—illustrated with a map ——by Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire.
Guthrie's Geographical Grammar—the 19th edition (1801) corrected and considerably enlarged.
Brydone's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta
Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments—to which are prefixed, the declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments.
Gessner's Idyls
Morse's Geography abridged
Goldsmith's Rome
——— Greece
Tears and Smiles—by Peter Pindar—(the ladies edition)
The Minstrel; or Progress of Genius—by Doct. Beattie.

—*ALSO*—

50 dozen Dilworth's, and 25 ditto Columbian spelling books.——A large parcel of WRITING PAPER of different qualities and sizes, from 16s. to 48s. per ream——a fresh supply of BLANK BOOKS, and a large number of CHAP BOOKS.

June 30.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the brick house opposite to Crouch's Tavern, and near to Prosser & Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practise the Law in the high court of Chancery and District court and in the county and city courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 25, 1802. [ff]

Bills of Lading

May be had at S. Pleasants's Book-Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Doct. CHURCH's Dispensary, New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,
A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Patirosa Lozenges
For the Voice, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs &c. &c.

Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,
For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c. &c.

Anodyne Essence,
For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,
For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaister,
For the Cure of Corns.

Churche's Analeptic Female Pills.

Scotch Ointment
Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Eye Salve,
For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,
For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,
For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,
For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,
For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera *Morbus*, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

The Genuine Patent Alterative Pills
For the cure of Scurvy, Cutaneous Disorders, the Venereal Disease, &c. &

Hooper's Female Pills.

Essence of Pepper Mint.

ALSO,
DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON
The Venereal.
Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expence. Price half a dollar.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, to pass a law, to oblige the Manchester Turnpike Company to carry their Turnpike Road as straight to Falling-Creek as possible, in order that the distance may be considerably shorter to travel.

Sept. 1, 1802. [eo. 4w]

Notice.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Edmund Grady to the subscriber, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1801, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money, on Saturday the 23th, inst. all that

Tenement

On Shockoe Hill, formerly occupied by the said Edmund Grady as a Grocery, which in the said deed of trust is mentioned and described, to satisfy a debt therein mentioned to be due to Thomas White, together with the costs and expenses of drawing and recording the said deed, and the charges, commissions, &c. attending this sale. The sale will take place precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

ISAAC WHITE.

Richmond, Sept. 2, 1802. [wtd]